Numb. 8382.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday November 20. to Saturday November 24. 1744.

St. Chriſtopher's, July 20.

THE Deputy Governor of Anguilla, aſſiſted by two Privateers from this Place, has driven the French out of their Half of the Iſland of St. Martin's, and is in Poſſeſſion of it, and ſettling and providing for the Defence thereof. The French Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew's have ſurrendered that Iſland, and declared themſelves to be henceforward his Britannick Majeſty's Subjects.

Conſtantinople, October 13. An armed French Bark, of 26 Guns and 200 Men, ſailed from Smyrna the 28th of laſt Month, to convoy a ſmall Fleet of four Ships to Marſeilles, and it is reported that they were to be joined ſomewhere by a Frigate of 50 Guns, and are to go to Malta, where they are to meet others. A French Privateer of 10 Guns and 70 Men, took very lately off Stanchio, a ſmall Engliſh Veſſel laden with Turks and their Effects, bound for Alexandria; however, they reſtored to the Turks all their Effects, and ſet them on Shore. The Captain Baſhaw is expected ſoon back from the Archipelago with his ſmall Fleet of three Frigates and two Gallies. He ſailed from Smyrna the 29th paſt. The Porte has at length received ſome News from Kars, which they have notified to all the Foreign Miniſters in Form, *viz.* That a Baſh Choadar, diſpatched by Achmet Baſhaw their Generaliſſimo, was arrived with an Account, that he had repulſed the Shaugh's Army from before Kars, with conſiderable Loſs to the Perſians, who had made nine unſucceſsful Aſſaults upon the Place, and that the Turks had made themſelves Maſters of a Battery of nine Pieces of Cannon which the Shaugh left behind him in his Retreat. They affirm that he is retired to ſome Diſtance, and that he is put out of a Capacity of attempting any thing further this Campaign, as well on account of the advanced Seaſon, as by this Advantage gained over him. An Envoy from the Great Mogul is arrived here, and has had Audiences of the Sultan and Viſier. He came Poſt with about 15 Perſons only. His Errand is ſuppoſed to relate to the War againſt the Perſians, againſt whom his Maſter is thought to have many Cauſes of Reſentment.

Stockholm, Nov. 2. The Day before Yeſterday General Lubras came to the King's Court, but as a Traveller and a private Gentleman: He was preſented by the Chambellan in Waiting, and with none of the Ceremonies uſed at the firſt Audience of a foreign Miniſter. He paid afterwards his Reſpects to the Prince and Princeſs Royal in the ſame Manner; but it is expected that in a little Time this Gentleman will take a Character upon him as Miniſter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Rome, Oct. 31, *N. S.* On the 23d died Cardinal Firrau of a malignant Fever. On the 27th and 29th the military Stores and Magazines of the Auſtrians from this City, and the Remainder of the Invalids, &c. from the Hoſpital at St. Paul, were removed in 400 Waggons to Civita Vecchia, where they were embarked on Board of the Tranſports, and at the Departure of the Letters, were ready to ſail for Leghorn.

Rome, Nov. 7, *N. S.* Upon the firſt of this Month, three Hours before Day, the Auſtrian Army decamped from Faiollo, and marched to and encamped at the Half-way Tower, in the Middle of the Plain between Rome and Albano. The ſame Day the Spaniſh Army came and encamped at Albano, and in the Neighbourhood thereof, and the King of Naples lay at Albano. The next Day, the 2d, the Auſtrian Army marched before Day-break, paſſed under the Walls of Rome, and before Noon were got over the Tiber at Ponte Molle, a Quarter of an Hour before the advanced Guard of the Spaniards could arrive there in order to diſpute the Paſſage with them. Prince Lobkowitz immediately cauſed a Battery to be erected, which prevented the Approach of the Spaniards, who thereupon encamped in the Suburbs of Rome on the Side of Ponte Molle. The Cannonading laſted all that Day and the next, the 3d, and the Spaniards loſt about an hundred Men killed and wounded. In the Night of the 3d, the Auſtrian Army marched and encamped near Monte Roſo, 15 Miles from Rome. The Spaniſh Army could not paſs over the Bridge and

and march in Purſuit of them till the 5th, at Nine in the Morning. This laſt is ſuperior to the Auſtrian Army by about 4000 Men. The King of Naples, who arrived the 2d with the Army, lay without the City of Rome, in the Villa Patrici. Upon the 3d he made his Entry on Horſeback into Rome, and paid a Viſit to the Pope. Afterwards he made a ſmall Tour round the City on Horſeback, and at Ten o'Clock in the Morning went to St. Peter's Church. He was entertained at the Pope's Expence at Dinner at the Vatican, and at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon ſet out Poſt for Gaeta. We now hear, that the Auſtrian Army has entred Viterbo, and taken Quarters there.

Florence, Nov. 3, *N. S.* On the 29th a Party of Licanians and Eſclavonians ſurpriſed a Poſt belonging to the Spaniards, called Monte Spino, near Monte Artemiſio, and with very little Loſs, conducted to Prince Lobkowitz's Camp, three whole Companies Priſoners, one of the Iriſh Regiment, another of the Regiment of the King, and a Third of that of the Queen. Several Barks with Spaniſh Troops arrived lately at Civita Vecchia, and one with a very conſiderable Sum of Money. The Number of Men the Spaniards have lately received by Sea, in ſmall Parties, is ſaid to amount to 1500.

Extract of a Letter from Upper Sileſia, Nov. 10.

On the 6th Inſtant General Marwitz marched from Troppau, together with the General Officers, Prince Dieterich of Anhalt Deſſau, the Field Commiſſariat, the Poſt Office, the Apothecary's Office, the Officers belonging to the Hoſpital, the Regiments of young Schwerin, and the Huſſars of Hallach and Malachoſki, whereof five Squadrons, which had been in the County of Teſchen, were immediately ordered back again. At Great Pitz they were joined by the Regiments of Borck, and Haut Charmory, and then proceeded to Jagerndorff; a ſtrong Garriſon however was left at Troppau under the Command of Lieutenant General Borck. On the 7th we marched to Newſtadt, where we halted a Day, after having left a Garriſon at Jagerndorff. On the 9th we marched to Neiſſe, and took the Grenadiers from Hertzberg along with us. In Neuſtatt we left no Garriſon. To Day being the 10th, we halt again, and To-morrow we ſhall march to Ottmachau. The Field Commiſſariat, and the military Cheſt, march in the firſt Column, having a Regiment of Huſſars before, and a Regiment of Foot behind them.

Vienna, Nov. 15. *N. S.* The King of Pruſſia paſſed the Elbe at Kolin in the Night between the 8th and the 9th of this Month, but inſtead of marching to Koningſgratz, this Court has had Advice by a Courier, that after putting ſeven Battalions into Kolin, he remains incamped on the other Side of the Elbe, in a Poſture to diſpute the Paſſage of that River with the Auſtrians: That General Trenk however was in Poſſeſſion of the Suburbs of Kolin, whilſt General Schulenberg was employed in throwing Bridges over the Elbe at Alt-Kolin; and that the Duke of Weiſſenfelds was marched with the whole Body under his Command upon an Expedition againſt Pardubitz, at which Place is the moſt conſiderable Magazine that the King of Pruſſia has in all Bohemia, and into which he has thrown 7000 Men. It is thought that his Pruſſian Majeſty's chief Deſign is to cover the Retreat of his Artillery and Baggage behind him from Brandeiſs. Of 8000 Men, which it is reported he has ſtill at Prague, three Fourths are ſuppoſed to be ſick; and for want of Cattle, the Cannon, which, as belonging to the Place, he had tranſported out of the Town, is ſtill lying upon the Ground. One Week the Burghers were ordered to provide themſelves with Proviſions for ſix Months, and the next, the Pruſſian Magazines were offer'd to be ſold to them. By Letters of the 10th from Prague we have an Account, that all the Pruſſian Baggage Waggons were kept ready to be ſent off at a Moment's Warning; that the Oxen which the Pruſſians had brought into that Town, had been ſold to the Inhabitants at ſeven Florins each, and a Sheep at 21 Kruytzers, from which it was conjectured that the Town was ſoon to be evacuated; that after the Pillage and Plunder of the Houſes had been all ſent away, the King had expreſſed his Diſſatisfaction thereat. It is alſo aſſur'd, that Velt Marſhall Schwerin was arrived there on pretence of Sickneſs, but it was thought he went away diſguſted from the Army. General Keil march'd lately with his Corps of about 5000 regular Infantry, and ſome Huſſars, to attack Troppau in Upper Sileſia, but having received Advice by two Pruſſian Huſſars, Deſerters, that Prince Anhalt Deſſau the Elder was in March with a large Body of Troops, and that he had joined Marwitz's Corps, General Keil determin'd to wait for the Hungarian Inſurgents, 6000 of which, now on the Frontiers, are to move immediately to join him, as will 6000 more in a few Days, and the others ſucceſſively as they arrive. Some of the Hungarian Officers were for waiting for the Completion of the whole Body of them, which is to amount to 30,000, before they march'd againſt the Enemy, but as that would occaſion great Delay, it has been determin'd to ſend them off as they arrive. The Tranſilvanians, to the Number of 8000 Men, will be in March by the Month of February. General Bathiani covers the Saltza, and is between that and the Altza. General Seckendorff is near Oetting, M. St. Germain is with a Body towards Tirol, as is the Prince of Hilbourghauſen with another Corps. General Bathiani had received the ſix Battalions from the Army, and the two from hence will have joined him before this. Two Regiments of

of Horſe, of which Lanthieri's is one, and Baronai's Regiment of Huſſars, are alſo detached from the Combined Army to join him, and the Generals Feſtetitz and Thierimb are alſo ordered into Bavaria. The Emperor is ſtill at Vilſhoſen, meditating a Surprize by Water of the Town and Caſtles of Paſſau. They attempted to engage the Circle of Suabia to incorporate Anterior Auſtria with their Circle, and to guard it with their own Troops, but that Propoſal was rejected. Upon M. St. Germain's apparent Intention to ſeize upon the Town of Saltzbourg, the Canons of that Church have received by a formal Convention three Auſtrian Battalions into their Capital, who have taken an Oath to the Chapter. M. St. Germain ſent a Trumpet to the Peaſants of Tyrol, who are already aſſembled upon their Frontiers, and in 24 Hours Time can raiſe 12000 Men, to offer them a Neutrality. They received the Meſſenger very ill, and ſent him away with a Refuſal. The Peaſants of Bregentz have ſo bravely defended themſelves, that they have obliged the French to retire from before their Town with a conſiderable Loſs. The Election of an Archbiſhop of Saltzburg is fixed for the 10th of January, the Conteſt it is thought will lye between the Biſhop of Olmutz, Count Lichenſtein, Cardinal Lamberg, Archbiſhop of Paſſau, and Count Leopold Stahremberg.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Teinitz, Nov. 20, N. S. Yeſterday Morning the Combined Army forced its Paſſage over the Elbe, near Teltſchitz, in full Day Light. The Lieutenant-General Count de Schulembourg was the firſt in croſſing that River at the Head of the Auſtrian Grenadiers. The Courage and Spirit of our Troops upon this Occaſion cannot be exceeded, and with Regard to the Count himſelf it may be truly ſaid, that he led on his Men like a General, and fought himſelf like a Grenadier. The Saxons paſſed ſome hundred Paces higher, and rather later than we did. Though they met with no conſiderable Reſiſtance, it muſt be own'd that they were well prepared to oppoſe any that might have been made. We had 158 Grenadiers killed or wounded, and ſome Officers amongſt them. The Saxons loſt only about 20 Men. At firſt the Enemy's Fire was extremely hot, and laſted ſo an Hour; but as ſoon as the Grenadiers had reached the other Side of the River, the Pruſſians went off in the greateſt Confuſion, though they might have diſputed the Ground longer, by Means of ſome Battalions which they had at Teinitz and the neighbouring Parts. We are to march To-morrow in order to make all poſſible Advantage of this Event, which will in all Probability be followed by others of great Conſequence. We have had no Reſt ſince the 18th, Day nor Night.

Ratisbon, Nov. 19, N.S. An Imperial Colonel has been here ſome Time, and returned two Days ago to the Camp at Vilſhoſen, having Yeſterday ſent down the Danube to the ſaid Camp a large Number of Veſſels with Anchors and other Materials neceſſary for forming a Bridge of Boats. The Emperor's Head Quarters are ſtill at the ſaid Place, where Marſhal Belleiſle arrived ſome Days ago. It is reported, that the Emperor has ſent to the Chapter at Paſſau to declare to them, that he expected they would open their Gates to his Army, or otherwiſe the Town would run the Risk of being reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh: The Chapter thereupon repreſented that it was not in their Power ſo to do, as they were not Maſters of the Town, otherwiſe they would be ready, according to their Duty, to deliver up the Keys to his Imperial Majeſty upon the firſt Order. A ſtrong Detachment from the Imperial Army, pretended to amount to 15,000 Men, has been ſent towards Saltzbourg, to penetrate that Way into Auſtria and Tyrol; but General Berenclau, with ſome Thouſand Men, has prevented them, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Paſſes in the Territories of Saltzbourg; and ſummoned at the ſame Time the Peaſants of Tyrol, all noted Markſmen, who accordingly are ſaid to have already aſſembled to the Number of 10,000. There is a very violent Sickneſs among the French Troops who are with the Imperial Army; and it is reported, that there is no great Harmony between the Imperial and French Commanders, and that they are in great Want of Forage and Proviſions; to remedy which latter, it has been publiſhed by Beat of Drum at Landſhut, Straubingen, and other Places, that all Perſons, who would ſupply the Imperial Army with Neceſſaries, might depend upon abſolute Safety and prompt Payment. Beſides which, Wine and Forage are ſending from Stadt-am-Hoff by the Magiſtrates, down the Danube to Vilſhofen.

Dreſden, Nov. 20, N. S. Advices from the Pruſſian Army near Pardubitz import, that their Left Wing was advanced to Konigin-Gratz, and was to continue its March from thence through Sileſia, but that the main Army was to remain between Konigin-Gratz and Pardubitz; that the ſaid Left Wing conſiſted almoſt entirely of Invalids, and the Sickneſs and Mortality ſtill continued almoſt without Intermiſſion: That as to the Pruſſian Army in General, they own themſelves, that within two Months above 30000 Men have been loſt, neither was the Mortality yet ceaſed, which occaſioned ſuch a Stench in the Camp, that the Regiments were neceſſitated to be conſtantly removing from one Place to another: That not one Third of the Cavalry is mounted, and the Infantry ſo reduced, that ſeveral Regiments have not above 300 Men left.

Dantzick, Nov. 21, N. S. Two Days ago a Courier arrived here with Letters of the 7th from Moſcow, by which we are informed, that the